

hatchlings (71.1% hatch). Can any of your readers provide information on larger gharial clutches or large clutches of mugger or salt-water crocodile eggs?

CENTRAL CROCODILE BREEDING &
MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE,
RAJENDRANAGAR ROAD,
HYDERABAD-500 264.

H. R. BUSTARD

KUKRAIL MANORANJAN VAN,
GAZIPUR,
LUCKNOW-226 010,
May 26, 1981.

D. BASU

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19. LIZARDS FROM NORTH-EASTERN INDIA

The reptile collection of the Eastern Regional station, Zoological Survey of India, Shillong, has 22 species of lizards belonging to 14 genera under 6 families. Of these two species were hitherto unknown from this region.

Family GEKKONIDAE

Cnemaspis jerdoni (Theobald)

Specimens examined: 1 ex, INDIA: Meghalaya, Garo Hills, extreme south of Dainadubi forest, 14.4.1971, Coll. R. S. Pillai.

Remark: This species was earlier reported only from south India and Sri Lanka. The specimen though it agrees well with Smith's description of the species, has 11 pairs of femoral pores on each side and 6 preanal pores.

Hemidactylus frenatus Schlegel

Specimens examined: 1 ex, India: Megha-

laya, Sonapur IB compound, 27.8.1974, Coll. A. R. Lahiri; 1 exs, Assam, Sibsagar, Kohora Soil Conservation IB, 17.2.1974, Coll. M. M. Datta; 1 ex, Goalpara, Lakhipur IB, 19.1.1972, Coll. S. Biswas; 1 ex, Goalpara, Blodhurari, 4 kms. south-east of forest rest house, 16.1.1972, Coll. S. Biswas; 1 ex, Goalpara, Dudhnai IB, 8.4.1971, Coll. R. S. Pillai; 3 exs, Goalpara, Rongali IB, 12.1.1972, Coll. S. Biswas, 1 ex, Goalpara, Deagdhua Paharsingpara, about 14 kms. west of Goalparasadar, 17.1.1972 Coll. S. Biswas; 1 ex, Kamrup, Mothongiri IB, 14.12.1974, Coll. K. R. Rao; 1 ex, Tripura, Santir Bari P.W.D. IB, 7.8.1979, Coll. K. P. Singh.

Remarks: The variation in the number and position of the tubercles in this species is already reported by Smith (1935). In one of the present collection, the third and fourth toes originate from a single stalk and the third gets united with the fifth. Some mites were

observed on the ventral surface of the body of another specimen.

This is the first record of this species from North-Eastern states.

Family SCIENCIDAE

Lygosoma courcyanum Annandale.

Specimens examined: 1 ex, INDIA: Meghalaya, Khasi Hills, Mawphlang, 21.9.1973, Coll. A. K. Ghosh.

Remarks: Distance between the end of the snout and forelimb contained 2 times in the distance between axilla and groin. Prefrontal not in contact with one another. 70 scales down the middle of the back. Limbs short, far apart when adpressed. Total length from snout to vent 54 mm, tail 36 mm. This specimen has an abnormal foot with only a single free digit. The other digits are not differentiated and the sole ends in a conical mass.

ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA,
EASTERN REGIONAL STATION,
SHILLONG-793 003,
September 4, 1981.

Family AGAMIDAE

Ptyctolaemus gularis Peters.

This species is abundant in Shillong. Males of this species are capable of remarkable colour display. During breeding season, sexual dimorphism is clearly shown by males by the fully extended throat with its conspicuous blue colour. A pale yellow (with a greenish tinge) longitudinal stripe, along the lateral sides on either side, commencing from a little behind the tympanum and extending to one third of the body is very distinct during this time.

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R. MATHEW

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20. RAT SNAKE SEIZING BABY MUNTJAC

Some women workers on my Coffee Plantation near Manantody, Kerala hearing a young animal crying in distress, found on investigation that a Rat Snake had seized a baby Muntjac. The snake was coiled around the victim, seeing the workers it released its hold

and moved off, but the little Muntjac was dead when picked up.

Rat Snakes are quite common on the Plantation and probably live on birds and rats this is the first occasion I have known of a Rat Snake seizing a small deer for its prey.

BISSAL MUNTI,
MYSORE- 570 001,
June 24, 1981.

E. J. VAN INGEN